Foundation of Clinical Psychology

[Author Name(s), First M. Last, Omit Titles and Degrees]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

The technological progresses continue at an unparalleled pace, it is possible to use highly interactive software that uses audio, video, animation, and advanced graphics. Computational logic can be used to drive therapy according to the responses that are obtained during the process, and through flowcharts and decision trees to model treatments based on the needs of the individual patient. New technologies can be used as the primary communication device to support therapy across geographic distances (Garno, et.al. 2005). Two of the important forms of telehealth are the ambulatory surgery and computer aided technology.

Ambulatory surgery is a type of surgical intervention that is performed without the need for the patient to enter, after the operating room, a room or common surgery room. Therefore, it is not necessary to stay overnight. Although medical discharge occurs within hours of the procedure, outpatient surgery is much more than a quick discharge. It is an organized and management that meets a specific demand of a health system. It was initially created to: 1) decrease waiting lists in public institutions, 2) improve the quality of life of the patient who must be operated (does not stay too far away from their family environment) and 3) reduces costs by procedure ( vital for any health system but more for the public).

If the pathology and the preoperative ones allow it, doing ambulatory surgery has many advantages. The patient remains in the institution between 4 and 8 hours average. A typical patient for cholecystectomy enters the hospital half an hour before entering the operating room in an area called "preoperative". Then it has an approximate 1 hour in the operating room (depends on the procedure), and a usual recovery between 1 to 4 hours. The interruption in the life of the patient is minimal. Imagine a mother who has a nursing baby, who breast-feeds her before surgery, and then breast-feeds her a few hours later at home.

The only disadvantage that presents today is that people cannot do ALL outpatient procedures, some pathologies such as oncological resections or large thoracic and abdominal surgeries necessarily have several postoperative days. However, it is estimated that of all the scheduled surgeries of any general surgery service in the world, approximately 83% could be ambulatory. How is the post-operative? After the usual recovery, the patient already wanders, eats food, and finds himself with minimal pain or discomfort, retiring to his home. According to what the medical professional stipulates, the patient will be summoned after a few days to return to the institution to perform the necessary controls and thus achieve definitive discharge.

Assisted Technology is any device that helps a person with a disability perform a daily task. If a leg breaks, a television remote control could be an assisted technology. If someone has a poor vision, a pair of glasses or a magnifying lens is an assisted technology. Computers are machines capable of accepting and processing data as well as provide feedback of this processes. The rapid development of computer technology leads to their widespread introduction into all structures of society and the state, including in the field of education.

Demonstration and illustrative explanatory forms of information provision that are traditional for teaching methods are gradually being replaced by modern multimedia, combining various text, sound, graphics and video formats. Global computer networks on the Internet provide tremendous opportunities for a wide variety of communication methods. Computer technologies allow and stimulate students to active, independent forms of acquiring knowledge, to the extent possible, autonomous search and work with information, thereby enhancing the creative and intellectual components of learning activities.

Assisted Technology also includes several specialized devices, such as key phones for people who are deaf and motorized wheelchairs for people who cannot walk. Assisted Technology can be of "low technique" (something very simple and inexpensive as a device to hold a pen or a spoon) or "high technique" (something sophisticated, like a computer). Assisted Technology can be critical for the person who uses it. The principles of instructional design, a key element of instruction, were discussed from a behavioral perspective. The generation of programs are based on instructional principles. Finally, innovations will be successful if it is followed in marketing and analytical strategies is consumer behavior (Emerson, 2012).

The analysis of behavioral systems is suggested as conceptual model to help invest and professional to promote their results among members of the social age. This approach considers that the behavioral are composed basic for human beings working together to achieve common goals. The steps of the system analysis as behavioral are: perform. The scheduled instruction is a technique developed in the focus of the Behavioral Analysis, which is aimed at optimizing reinforcement related to an effective control by the environment surrounding the teaching activity. A program is a combination of contingencies that shape the To topography of a response and they put the behavior under controlling stimuli in a way expedited.

To conclude, both of the technology are the advancement in the field of clinical psychology. Assisted aided computer is a part of educational technology is that emerged in the context of the behavioral approach applied to education. This approach contributed significantly in the beginnings of the IAC. Even though progress has been made, the educational community expects more and better programs with this approach. The perspective of information technology is the third IAC approach that emerged with interactive video technology among others applications that promises to have a huge impact as long as they are followed instructional strategies appropriate projects during the development of the programs.

References

Emerson, E. (2012). Clinical psychology and people with intellectual disabilities (Vol. 97). John Wiley & Sons.

Garno, J. L., Goldberg, J. F., Ramirez, P. M., & Ritzler, B. A. (2005). Impact of childhood abuse on the clinical course of bipolar disorder. The British Journal of Psychiatry, 186(2), 121-125.

Plante, T. G. (2010). Contemporary clinical psychology. John Wiley & Sons.